

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. -- James Monroe

VOLUME XI, NUMBER 40

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE 22, 1942

U.S., Britain, Russia Map Future Program

Agreements Reached by Molotoff
Provide for Cooperation in
War and Peace

SECOND FRONT IS FORESEEN

Britain and U. S. Also Agree Upon
Pooling Industrial Machines
for Increased Output

As important as the military battles that have been fought during recent days on the far-flung battlefields of the world are a series of diplomatic steps taken by the three leading members of the United Nations—Great Britain, Soviet Russia, and the United States. The surprise visit of Foreign Commissar Molotoff to London and then to Washington resulted in agreements which will have a profound effect not only upon the prosecution of the war but upon peace and the postwar period.

At the same time, the United States and Great Britain entered into an agreement on war production which is expected to result in more efficient use of the vast industrial machines of both countries. A combined Production and Resources Board was set up, headed by Donald M. Nelson, director of our own War Production Board, and Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production. The new board is to be something like an international WPB for the two countries.

By these steps, the ties which bind the three leading allies in the battle against the Axis have been greatly strengthened. The agreement between England and Russia is an outright treaty of alliance. Not only is it to be effective for the duration of the war but for 20 years thereafter. The Russians agreed with both the British and the Americans on the question of opening a second front in Europe in 1942 and the Russians and the Americans came to terms on supplies of war materials that are to be sent to the Soviet fronts.

Virtual Alliance

While the United States entered into no formal alliance with the Russians, such as that signed by the British, there is no doubt that the conversations between Mr. Molotoff and President Roosevelt and the informal understanding they reached will have substantially the same result, for by the terms of the agreement, the two nations will cooperate not only throughout the war but during the period of reconstruction which will follow.

The Anglo-Russian Treaty of Alliance, signed in London on May 26, just before Mr. Molotoff left for Washington, is composed of eight articles, the most important provisions of which are as follows:

The two nations will lend each other all possible military and other assistance and support in the war against Germany and her allies.

(Concluded on page 7)



All for one — one for all!

COAKLEY IN WASHINGTON POST

Faith for Our Time

President Roosevelt's Flag Day address, delivered in the presence of representatives from the twenty-eight United Nations, ended with a moving prayer written especially for the occasion by the noted poet, Stephen Vincent Benet. Because the prayer so eloquently expresses the hopes which have united many races and many nationalities in a fight for freedom, we reprint it here in full:

God of the free, we pledge our hearts and lives today to the cause of all free mankind.

Grant us victory over the tyrants who would enslave all free men and nations. Grant us faith and understanding to cherish all those who fight for freedom as if they were our brothers. Grant us brotherhood in hope and union, not only for the space of this bitter war, but for the days to come which shall and must unite all the children of earth.

Our earth is but a small star in the great universe. Yet of it we can make, if we choose, a planet untroubled by war, untroubled by hunger or fear, undivided by senseless distinctions of race, color or theory. Grant us that courage and foreseeing to begin this task today that our children and our children's children may be proud of the name of man.

The spirit of man has awakened and the soul of men has gone forth. Grant us the wisdom and vision to comprehend the greatness of man's spirit, that suffers and endures so hugely for a goal beyond his own brief span. Grant us honor for our dead who died in the faith, honor for our living who work and strive for the faith, redemption, and security for all captive lands and peoples. Grant us patience with the deluded and pity for the betrayed. And grant us the skill and valor that shall cleanse the world of oppression and the old base doctrine that the strong must eat the weak because they are strong.

Yet most of all grant us brotherhood, not only for this day but for all our years—a brotherhood not of words but of acts and deeds. We are all of us children of earth—grant us that simple knowledge. If our brothers are oppressed, then we are oppressed. If they hunger, we hunger. If their freedom is taken away, our freedom is not secure. Grant us a common faith that man shall know bread and peace—that he shall know justice and righteousness, freedom and security, an equal opportunity and an equal chance to do his best, not only in our own lands, but throughout the world. And in that faith let us march toward the clean world our hands can make. Amen.

Nazis Face Crucial Man Power Shortage

Half of Able-Bodied Men Serve
in Army, Resulting in Great
Strain on Industry

WAR PRODUCTION AFFECTED

Shortage of Men May Prove Decisive
Factor in War Unless Germany
Wins Victory in 1942

It was just a year ago today that Adolf Hitler sent his Panzer divisions rolling across the borders of Russia. It is an anniversary which few military observers—and least of all the Germans—thought would see the Russians unvanquished and still fighting. The general opinion was that Russia would last six weeks, or three months at the most.

Russia's heroic resistance has amazed the entire world. So radically has the picture changed since last year, in fact, that today, instead of wondering how long Russia can last, we find ourselves thinking about Germany's situation. The question which we hear asked again and again is: Does Germany have the power to mount a new and great offensive against Russia—great enough to win in 1942?

We may not have to wait much longer for an answer to this question. During the last few weeks fighting has become increasingly intense on the southern Russian front, and there are signs that the great test of strength may be at hand. The big push must begin if Hitler is not to fall behind even the inadequate timetable which was set for 1941. Time is running against him.

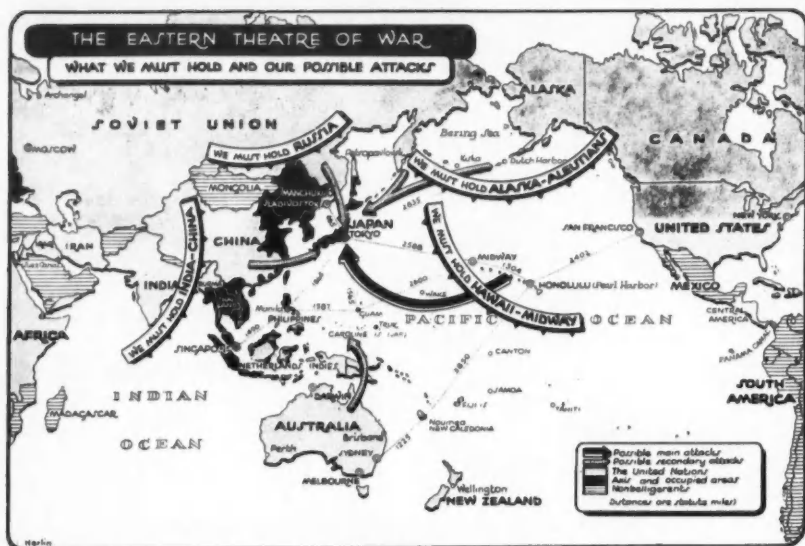
Germany at Peak

This is true, not only because of the rapidly growing strength of the United Nations, but because of indications that Germany's own power has reached its peak and that from now on it will begin to decline. Month by month the strain on Germany's man power, and consequently on her productive capacity, is growing greater. The strain is telling, and unless Germany can win a quick victory over Russia, it will contribute to her defeat.

A careful study has just been made of Germany's internal situation by Fritz Sternberg, a German-born economist who left Germany when Hitler came to power in 1933 and who has been in this country since 1939. The study, entitled "German Man Power: The Crucial Factor," has been published by the Brookings Institution in Washington. Although necessarily incomplete for lack of full information, it throws important light on Germany's present position. The facts in this article are drawn from the pamphlet. (It may be obtained from the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., for 25 cents.)

Dr. Sternberg points out that lack of sufficient man power, rather than a lack of oil or other vital materials,

(Concluded on page 6)



THE EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR
(FROM "STRATEGY FOR VICTORY" BY HANSON W. BALDWIN)

A Book in the News

How We Can Defeat the Dictators

OF all the writers on military developments few are as respected as Hanson W. Baldwin, whose comments appear regularly in the New York Times. Since the outbreak of the war, his writings have come to enjoy a wide audience because of their tempered judgment and objective reasoning. Mr. Baldwin has been less inclined to go to extremes than almost any other writer in the field.

Mr. Baldwin's latest book, *Strategy for Victory: A Program to Defeat the Dictators* (New York: W. W. Norton, \$1.75), will be widely read because it outlines the concrete measures by which Mr. Baldwin thinks we can defeat the Axis powers. If the book does nothing else, it will stir its readers out of their complacency, for the author frankly points to the staggering job which lies ahead.

Unlike those who feel that victory will come largely as a result of air power, or sea power, or land power, Mr. Baldwin emphasizes the fact that it will result from a combination of all three. Each has a part to play and all three must be closely coordinated and used effectively if we are not to sustain ultimate defeat in the war.

There are certain strategic regions of the world which must be held at all costs, Mr. Baldwin asserts. We cannot afford to lose the British Isles, or Russia or China, the Middle East and the eastern Mediterranean. In the Pacific area, we must hold Hawaii-Midway, Alaska, the Aleutians, and India. While Australia

is important, from the political standpoint, it is not vital as a military outpost, for it will be difficult to use Australia as a principal springboard for future attack against the Japanese.

Mr. Baldwin warns against dissipating our strength on fronts which are not vital. "We cannot be strong everywhere," he writes, "to do so is to be weak everywhere. There are many good ways to win the war; we must be careful that we do not try to take them all."

For 1942 we must shape our strategy in such a way as to prevent Russia from being knocked out of the war. This can best be accomplished by repeated raids upon the western coast of Europe, by intensified bombings of Germany proper. We must prepare for the day when a full-fledged invasion of the continent can be mounted. It is clear, says Mr. Baldwin, that "the most effective way of getting at Germany is to strike at the heart by a landing in force in France."

Mr. Baldwin does not indulge in prophecy about the probable duration of the war. It may last as long as seven years and we must prepare ourselves for the worst. We must build an army of from seven to 10 million men. "It must be reiterated that any plan for victory must be based upon the assumption of the greatest and most comprehensive mobilization of national effort in American history. If the Third Reich of Adolf Hitler or the chauvinistic dynasty of Tojo should crack due to some now unforeseeable cause, this total effort might not have to be applied. But the important thing is that we cannot count upon the military effectiveness of anything less than total effort; we must plan for maximum strength. At last—and for the first time in her history—the United States faces a task worthy of her destiny, a task which will tax our capacities to the full."

Perhaps Mr. Baldwin is unduly pessimistic in his book as in his newspaper columns. But with the stakes in the war so tremendous, we cannot afford to take chances. It is indeed a sobering experience to read his book for it clearly emphasizes the Total Answer we must give to Total War, as well as the Total Effort and Total Sacrifice we must make if we are to survive the storms which inevitably lie ahead.

Notes From All Fronts

War spending in May reached a total of \$3,853,000,000—about \$148,200,000 a day, and more than four times the amount spent in May 1941. From July 1940 through May 31, 1942, the government paid out \$30,615,000,000 for the war. Looking ahead, the monthly cost is expected to be six billion dollars by December.

Another week remains in which to turn in rubber for the nation-wide salvage drive. Meanwhile, the armed forces are doing everything they can to cut down on their use of rubber. New Army tanks, for example, are now rolling off the assembly lines on steel, instead of rubber, treads.

China's five-year resistance against the Japanese war of conquest is honored by a special five-cent U. S. postage stamp to be issued soon. The contour map of China in the center of the stamp is flanked by portraits of Abraham Lincoln and Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic. Below the pictures, the words "of the people, by the people, for the people" are given in both English and Chinese. Elsewhere is Chiang Kai-shek's war motto, "fight the war and build the country," in Chinese.

Five new camps for conscientious objectors are scheduled to begin operations this month. In the 38 camps already open, there are 3,070 conscientious objectors, representing 115 different religious groups. According to Selective Service headquarters, the men are working on forest conservation and soil erosion projects which are as "hard and risky" as many jobs in civilian life or the Army.

Civilian employees in the executive branch of the government numbered 2,011,848 in April, the latest month for which figures are available. This was an increase of 4.45 per cent over March, with the War and Navy Departments accounting for most of the gain.

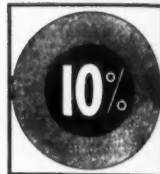
Fifteen commercial air lines are now operating about 100 planes for the Contract Air Cargo Division of the Army Air Forces. Each week they are flying 1,000,000 pounds of essential cargo to points throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Oil will slosh through the new 550-mile pipe line from Longview, Texas, to Salem, Illinois, at three to four miles per hour. The 300,000 barrels a day which will come from the Illinois end of the 24-inch tube sometime after December 1 will be relayed eastward by rail and barge.

Four Japanese planes are being shot down for every one American plane, according to General Henry Arnold, commander of the Army Air Forces. The general recently cited this as one of the facts which dispels the "myth that Japanese are fanatic super-fighters" in the air or on the ground.

China's motion picture industry, it was reported last week, has been working underground for the past five years. Tucked away in the Chungking hills, safe from the bombs of Japanese raiders, are rooms under 20 and 30 feet of solid rock. In these caverns, prepared a year before Japan launched her attack on China, the studios make 30 feature pictures and hundreds of short films a year.

Pictured here is the new official war savings emblem which, made as a lapel button, may be worn by all persons who are investing at least 10 per cent of their income in war bonds and stamps. A somewhat similar design, with the words "we're buying at least" on an arrow pointed at the "10%," is available on a window sticker.



Swimming instructors in the Navy's pre-flight training school at the University of Georgia have a spectacular lesson in store for their students. It's how to swim through water covered with burning oil and gasoline without suffering injury. The trick is for the swimmer to propel himself under the blazing area until his lung-held oxygen is about gone. Then he must push hard for the surface, slapping the flames away as he breaks water. This gives him time to take a deep breath and sink again for another lap out of the danger zone.



ARMY "SIDE SHOW." A "side show" of the Army's big war show which is touring the country in order that the people may have a better understanding of their Army. In this tent, as the show opened in Baltimore, was exhibited \$2,000,000 worth of equipment.

The American Observer

A Weekly Review of Social Thought and Action
Published weekly throughout the year (except two issues in December and three issues from the middle of August to the first week in September) by the CIVIC EDUCATION SERVICE, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
Subscription price, single copy, \$2 a calendar year. In clubs of five or more for class use, \$1 a school year or 50 cents a semester. For a term shorter than a semester the price is 3 cents a week.
Entered as second-class matter Sept. 15, 1931, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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THE AIRPLANE has demonstrated its tremendous striking power time and time again in this war. It is bringing far-reaching changes to naval warfare.

OFFICIAL U. S. NAVY PHOTO

Value of Carriers Debated

RECENT battles in the Coral Sea, around Midway and the Aleutians, and in the Mediterranean, have touched off a debate over the usefulness of the aircraft carrier as a naval weapon. It is a controversy similar to the one which has been raging over the battleship since the beginning of the war, with one side claiming that carriers are too vulnerable to air attack, and the other holding that they are still of the utmost importance. The discussion was given added point last week by the announcement that the Navy is about to undertake a greatly enlarged program of aircraft carrier construction.

Critics of the aircraft carrier point to the ease with which this type of vessel has been sunk. In the Coral Sea we lost the *Lexington*, while the Japanese lost one of their large new carriers and suffered heavy and perhaps fatal damage to another. Off Midway the Japanese lost four out of five or six carriers, whereas we have admitted damage to one. In the Battle of the Aleutians, which is still in progress as we go to press, American planes have severely damaged at least one Japanese carrier. And in the Mediterranean, the Italians were claiming, last week, to have torpedoed two British carriers.

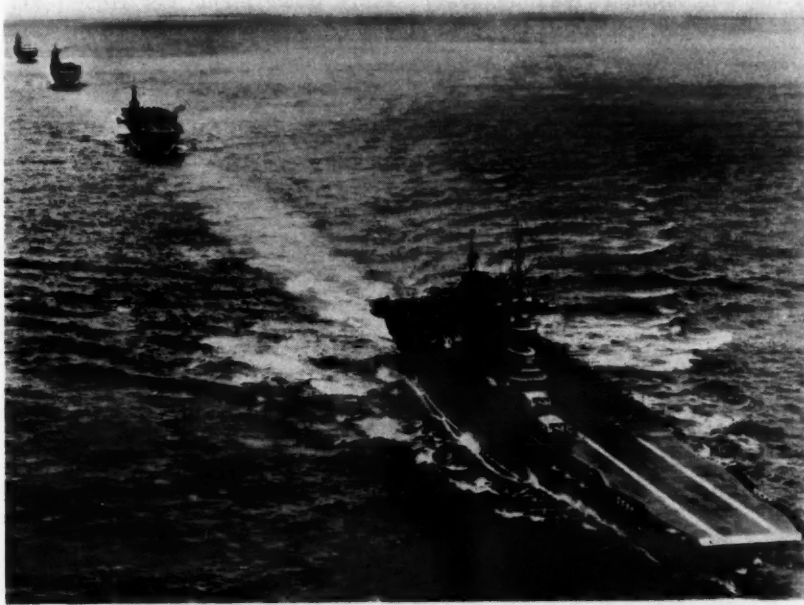
This heavy toll, it is argued, proves that the aircraft carrier is too easily sunk to be a reliable weapon. Major Alexander P. de Seversky, whose recent book, *Victory Through Air Power*, makes a strong plea for the building of larger and longer-ranged bombers, had this to say about the aircraft carrier in a newspaper column last week:

"The carrier, in the final analysis, is a makeshift substitute for range. The problem is to put that range into aircraft proper, instead of the floating hangars. Already carriers are useless to the point of being obsolete in waters covered by enemy air power based on shore. That impotence will become total as the range

of aviation is enlarged to its full present aerodynamical possibilities."

Major de Seversky holds that just as carriers have become out-of-date, so carrier-based planes have severe limitations. "... Carrier planes, as a matter of unavoidable engineering fact, are always inferior to equivalent land-based planes. This factor is so decisive that it cannot be overcome by quantity—more carriers simply provide more targets, each of which can be disposed of by attack from a single airplane."

The long-ranged bomber and torpedo plane are the only satisfactory weapons of attack, according to this school of thought. It was the heavy land-based bombers of the U. S. Army air force which sent the Japanese fleet reeling into defeat off Midway Island. Similar planes paved the way for Japanese defeat in the Coral Sea. Given enough bombers of longer range than those now being turned out, it is argued, we can carry the war to the enemy.



OFFICIAL U. S. NAVY PHOTO

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS are feeling the revolutionary impact of modern war just as battleships are. The place of aircraft carriers in a modern navy is under review.

However, these views, in the opinion of others, are too extreme for the present stage of the war or for the foreseeable future. The day may come, it is agreed, when the aircraft will no longer have any usefulness but that day is not yet in sight.

The aircraft carrier, while it suffered heavy damage, played a vital part in the Battle of the Coral Sea. The final phase of that struggle was a contest between our carrier-based planes and those of the Japanese. Our attacks on the Marshal and Gilbert Islands, earlier in the war, were likewise made by carrier, and so was the raid on Marcus Island, within a thousand miles of Japan.

Hanson W. Baldwin, New York *Times* military expert, wrote in his column a few days ago that "aircraft carriers are without any doubt the most important naval type in the kind of war that is being fought in the Pacific today." Major George Fielding Eliot had this to say in his syndicated column:

"The carrier is a mobile air base. It is restricted in capacity both as to the number of planes it can handle and type and design of planes. Its mobility is its chief asset, and in an oceanic war it may form the only means by which aircraft can accompany surface forces either for offensive or defensive purposes.

"In an attack by sea-borne forces against hostile positions on land, carriers may be the only means of providing fighter cover for the troops going ashore.

"The greater the distance from home bases and the less the capacity of such advance bases as may exist, the more the aircraft carrier becomes an essential part of every expeditionary force."

The Navy, far from believing that the carrier is done, is preparing to build them on a larger scale. The recent \$8,000,000,000 naval appropriation bill placed before Congress provides for the construction of an additional 500,000 tons of aircraft carriers. It is announced that the aircraft-carrier program is to be expanded in place of the projected building of super-battleships. The battleship of traditional design, with its great bulk and its long-range guns, is apparently passing out of the picture.

In planning its new aircraft carriers, the Navy is naturally taking into account the lessons of the Coral

Sea and Midway. Something obviously needs to be done to render carriers less vulnerable to air attack. One suggestion is that they be heavily armored, and that their underwater compartments be minutely divided. In a way this would result in the merging of the aircraft carrier and the battleship into one heavy duty plane-carrying vessel.

Another proposal is that aircraft carriers be kept small and that they be dispersed over wide areas for better protection. There are reports of plans by which small carriers could be turned out about as rapidly as cargo vessels are now being made.

Whether we are making a mistake in planning to build additional aircraft carriers may be shown by events in the near future. According to the best estimates, we now have a definite superiority over the Japanese in aircraft carriers. We have six large carriers while Japan has lost all of her large ones and is left with perhaps five small carriers of limited range. Naval operations in the weeks to come may thus show whether the Navy is right in keeping its faith in the aircraft carrier.

♦ SMILES ♦



"Priorities, you know!"
BEAVER IN "THIS WEEK"

"Yes, my fiancé takes me to the museum every Saturday."
"Really! What is he studying?"
"Economy."
—SELECTED

New Barber: "Was your tie red before you came in, sir?"
Customer: "No."
New Barber: "Oh, dear!"
—CLASSMATE

The aviation instructor had just delivered a lecture on the use of parachutes. "And if it doesn't open?" someone asked.
"If it doesn't open?" repeated the instructor. "Well—that, gentlemen, is what is known as jumping to a conclusion."
—SELECTED

Latest definition of an icicle: A drip caught in a draft.

Book Salesman: "This book, sir, will do exactly half your work for you."
Businessman: "Fine. Leave me two copies, will you?"
—CLASSMATE

Mother: "But why make faces at that nice little Pekingese dog?"
Small Child: "Well, he started it."
—BREEZE

Diner: "What did you say this meat was?"
Waiter: "Spring lamb."
Diner: "I believe you. I've been chewing on one of the springs for an hour!"
—LINK-BELT NEWS

Scot (just introduced): "An' to what country dae ye belong?"
American: "To the greatest country in the world."
Scot: "So dae I, but ye dinna talk like a Scot."
—CAPPER'S WEEKLY

"I got your letter yesterday, but I was surprised to see that it was dated next week."
"Really? Then my son must have mailed it the day I gave it to him."
—PATHFINDER

A youngster from the city, visiting on the farm, saw his first chestnut burr. "Lookkee," he yelled, "here's a porcupine egg!"
—AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

The Week at Home

The Week

A nation-wide rubber salvage campaign got under way. Early reports, however, were too fragmentary to tell how well the first week of the drive went over. . . . Plans for new aircraft carriers were rushed, and a halt was called to the construction of battleships. Recent demonstrations of air power in sea battles were responsible for the decision.

President Roosevelt laid down the principle of "ability to pay" as the standard for settling debts owed to the United States after the war. . . . Elmer Davis took up his duties as chief of the new Office of War Information. . . . Arrival of the fourth expeditionary force of U. S. troops in Northern Ireland was announced.

An immediate investigation of the petroleum industry's ability to produce raw materials for synthetic rubber was ordered by Secretary of the Interior Ickes, acting as oil coordinator. . . . President Roosevelt called on Congress to speed action



ELMER DAVIS, noted radio news analyst, heads the new Office of War Information.

on the new tax bill. He pointed out that every day of delay meant a loss in revenue to the Treasury.

More Jobs

Unemployment in the nation was down to 1,750,000 in April, it was reported last week. The estimate was made by the National Industrial Conference Board, one of the several authoritative groups which regularly survey the employment picture. The board recalled the contrasting situation which prevailed several years ago when, at the worst of the depression, an estimated 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 were out of work.

Including enlisted men, the board now reports, employment in April stood at 53,376,000. It looks for a continued increase in jobs, both in war industries and in agriculture, along with a steady expansion of the armed forces. The dropping off of civilian production in many lines has resulted in some lay-offs, the board said, but rapid growth of war industries right along has more than made up for this.

28 United Nations

Flag Day ceremonies at the White House drew tighter the bonds joining the United Nations, which now number 28. Around the table at which Abraham Lincoln and his cabinet decided the conduct of the Civil War,

representatives of the 26 countries already belonging to the pact witnessed the signatures which brought in Mexico and the Philippines. Then as each representative stood in front of his country's flag, President Roosevelt delivered an address hailing the Four Freedoms for which the fight is being waged.

A few days later, all nations sharing in the lend-lease program learned the terms under which they may meet their obligations to the United States after the war. According to the President's quarterly report to Congress on lend-lease operations, the principle of ability to pay will be followed in assessing the costs.

If the United States, for example, converts 50 per cent of all her production to war purposes, we will call accounts square with every other nation which devotes a like proportion of its productive energies to the war. This, the President believes, is the fairest way of balancing the books after the war and of avoiding the mistakes and animosities which arose over debts after the last war.

The President's report also made known that for the three months ending May 31 lend-lease aid amounted to more than \$1,900,000,000. For the 15 months from March 1941 through May 1942, the total was \$4,497,000,000—in food, medicines, raw materials, machine tools, fighting equipment, and services.

Foothills of Hardship

War Production Chief Donald Nelson gave the nation stern warning last week that the long-predicted lower standard of living, brought on by the war, is just around the corner. War production itself, he said, is "over the hump," and fighting equipment is beginning to pile up in such quantities that "before we get through it will most certainly be heavy enough to break Hitler's back."

On the other hand, Mr. Nelson warned that "as for the inconveniences, discomforts, and hardships that you and I will have to endure—why, we haven't even got to the foothills yet." He cited the rubber shortage as "one little sample" of how the nation must learn to "take it and keep on taking it to the end of the war." Simpler clothing, fewer

varieties of food, little or no traveling, and trips that must be taken to be made by railroad day coach instead of by car or Pullman were some of the changes which he promised.

Winning the war alone, Mr. Nelson said, is what we are all after in making these sacrifices. However, he reminded that there is still more than that to anticipate when peace comes. What we are learning today about all-out production, about the use of materials, and about ways to make more out of less, he said, will be put to work in making things for everyday life as they have never been made before.

The growing hardships which Mr. Nelson promised will come are expected, by other authorities, to arrive with real force in about six months. Stores still have the appearance of plenty because, until recently, they have managed to replenish most of their stocks without too much difficulty. Now that many of the products are no longer obtainable, what is on hand will gradually dwindle down to the forthcoming hardship level.

Davis and the News

"Elmer Davis and the news" took on new meaning last week. The phrase which has introduced one of radio's most widely known commentators on each of his broadcasts during the past three years became an equally good description of his new activities. For the 52-year-old Indianan, as director of the new Office of War Information, now has widespread authority over all official news and propaganda issued by the government, both for home consumption and for all other parts of the world except Latin America.

OWI has therefore absorbed the Office of Facts and Figures, headed by Archibald MacLeish; the Office of Government Reports, headed by Lowell Mellett; and the Division of Information, which has had charge of issuing the news of such past and present agencies as the Office of Production Management, the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, and the War Labor Board. All these groups, as well as the news and publicity staffs of every other major department and



The Gleaner
SEIBEL IN RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

bureau, are to be harnessed in with OWI's responsibility for giving the public a clear picture of what the government is doing. It must work, too, with the Office of Censorship, which remains a separate organization, under Byron Price.

The best indication that Mr. Davis' plans and policies will be grounded in common sense is that his news analyses for the Columbia Broadcasting System have been clear, factual, and unadorned. Before entering radio work, in 1939, Mr. Davis was for some years a reporter for the New York Times, and an author of books and magazine articles.

Glider Pick-up

Army pilots have successfully demonstrated that gliders can be picked up from the ground by airplanes flying at more than 100 miles per hour. The new operation will probably be made a part of the greatly enlarged training program for glider pilots which the Army Air Forces recently launched.

To prepare for the pick-up, the Army reported last week, the glider is placed about 200 feet back of two uprights, between which a tow-line is stretched. The tow plane which is to make the pick-up contains a revolving reel, which is equipped with a brake, a tow-line cable, and a grapple-hook.

As the tow plane comes in at 95 to 120 miles per hour, the pilot levels off at 12 to 14 feet above the ground, and lowers the grapple, which catches the tow-line between the uprights. As the contact is made, the cable reel inside the plane unrolls plenty of cable to cushion the strain when the load takes hold. The tow-line, made of nylon, is also resilient enough to absorb some of the shock. By the time the tow plane has leveled off in the air again, the glider is fully in flight, ready either to cut loose for independent flight or to be towed to another base.

The system can be used to launch gliders at the rate of about one every three minutes. Or it can be employed to speed up the hauling of passengers and cargo in glider trains traveling between bases. It also solves the problem of retrieving gliders which have carried troops to enemy soil and which are lost for further use unless there is some such means of going back to pick them up.



OFFICIAL U. S. NAVY PHOTO

SUPPLYING A BASE on a far-off Pacific island requires a great deal of organized effort. Here are canned goods piled up at a new base to provide food for soldiers.

The Week Abroad

The Week

U. S. bombers began to take an active part in the Mediterranean theater of war. Four American-manned planes were forced down in Turkey after having completed their mission, perhaps bombing oil fields in Rumania. Other American planes joined with the British in fighting off an Italian attack on a large convoy traveling from Gibraltar to Malta and Tobruk.

A great sea and air engagement was apparently fought in the Mediterranean as the British resorted to bold measures in order to reinforce Tobruk. The convoy fought its way through against heavy opposition, although with considerable losses. There were indications of severe damage done to the Italian fleet.

In the Crimea, around Kharkov, and in Libya fighting became more furious. The battles appeared to be merging into one great Nazi offensive directed against the Near East and Caucasus.

China, pushed closer to the wall by the Japanese, sent out a plea for the opening of a new front against Japan in the Pacific.

Attu and Kiska

Although the Japanese invasion of the Aleutian Islands (which coincided with the attack on Midway) was met with strong American counterattacks, the enemy still maintained a foothold at two points last week—on Attu, the westernmost of the Aleutian chain, and on Kiska, one of the Rat Islands some 100 miles to the east.

There has been a tendency in the United States to dismiss this invasion simply as an attempt by the Japanese to regain "face" which they lost in the bombing of Tokyo. It is argued that these two islands are remote and inaccessible, that they are rocky, mountainous, fogbound, and almost uninhabited.

But such attempt to minimize the importance of the Japanese invasion may prove shortsighted. The fog and foul weather which enshroud the islands is an asset to the Japanese, who have carried on such extensive "fishing" operations that they are thoroughly familiar with every square mile of the area. It is this same fog which has kept our forces from dislodging the Japanese.

Moreover, Attu and Kiska are of value as a defense base against Allied attack, and as a reconnaissance base, for they are only 700 miles from our naval base at Dutch Harbor, and 600 miles from the Russian base at Petropavlovsk. Attu has a radio station, and at Kiska is one of the finest harbors in the whole Aleutian chain. Finally, the Japanese have not been



JUNGLE RESPITE. A nine-year-old native girl of Panama pours a drink of cold water for U. S. soldiers on duty in Panama's interior region.

unmindful of the propaganda value of this "invasion" of America.

Propaganda Front

We are sorry to kill you. But it has to be done to liquidate Hitler and his Nazi regime. We recognize it is not you who are responsible for the war. It's your Nazi leaders. Get rid of them.

Uncounted numbers of German people have read this message in recent weeks. It came to them on leaflets accompanying the thousands of bombs dropped by RAF planes. It represents the new strategy of Allied propaganda—that of dividing the German people from their Nazi rulers.

This new strategy comes at a time when the Allied war of propaganda is being sharply stimulated on all fronts. By short-wave radio, Europe is being blanketed by the promises and appeals of Allied leaders. The Memorial Day speech of Sumner Welles was broadcast in a dozen languages all over Europe, as was the magnificent address made recently by Vice-President Wallace. President Roosevelt's Flag Day speech contained

several paragraphs addressed to the Germans and the Japanese.

There is concrete evidence that this new campaign is meeting with some success. In the great German port of Hamburg last week there was food rioting, followed by numerous executions. It is significant that these riots came on the heels of short-wave propaganda broadcasts telling the German people that their food rations were going to be cut.

Tragic Anniversary

Today marks the second anniversary of one of the most tragic dates in the history of World War II. It was on June 22, 1940, that old Marshal Philippe Pétain accepted the armistice which ended hostilities between the Third Republic and the Third Reich.

Today France presents a sorry picture. Three-fifths of her soil is under direct Nazi rule; thousands of her soldiers are still prisoners of war and other thousands of her people are labor slaves in Germany. France gained nothing from her tragic peace. On the other hand, it is widely believed by military men that had the French government moved to North Africa and continued the fight, the whole course of the war would have been altered.

Last week came news of further measures to force the French people into collaboration with the "New Order." Laval is reviving certain political institutions known as General Councils, made up of men of long political experience. Also, labor leaders of all kinds are being called back into activity. It is believed that these measures are designed to swing the old political and labor movements into line with the new policy of collaboration.

Argentina Changing?

Because of the cautious, pro-Axis attitude of Acting-President Castillo, Argentina has continued to maintain diplomatic relations with the Axis, and until recently has carefully avoided doing anything which might displease Rome or Berlin. A few days ago, however, the Nazi leader in Argentina was arrested and held for deportation. This action, together with several other straws in the wind, points to a possible important shift in Argentine foreign policy.

The people of Argentina have never approved Castillo's policy of favoring the Axis, and their pro-Ally sympathies are being reflected more and more in the Argentine parliament. In the Chamber of Deputies there has recently been debate on a proposal to break relations with the Axis.

The threat to shipping has also tended to alienate this South American nation from the Axis. The government has been forced to send a stiff, sharply worded note to Germany and Italy, protesting a second submarine attack on Argentine shipping. Still more recently, a group of members in parliament, representing all political parties, went on record as opposing Germany's extension of the submarine blockade. According to present indications, Argentina may soon drop her Axis ties. If she does, Chile, the only other South American nation taking an isolationist stand, will undoubtedly follow suit.

Lidice

Two days ago, Lidice was a peaceful mining village a mile off the main highway from Prague to Kladno. There were about ninety houses in Lidice and high above them all rose the graceful spire of St. Margaret's, a church built in 1736. One of its main streets was Wilson Street, named in honor of Woodrow Wilson. Most of the people who lived in Lidice were miners, but the town had lovely old inns, some blacksmith shops, several stores, a shoemaker shop, and a wheel maker's shop. Two days ago, Lidice was merely one of the thousands of anonymous and silent villages in Czechoslovakia and in Europe which were stubbornly resisting the Nazi tyranny. It was like many an American village. Its people fought for freedom.

Today Lidice lies in ashes. The Nazi hordes have swept down upon the peaceful town and wiped it physically from the face of the earth. All male inhabitants of Lidice have been shot. Josef Bartunek, the tailor, is dead. Frantisek Kotmel and Frantisek Poklop, blacksmiths, are dead. Stepan Horak and Josef Senfeldr, who owned inns in the village, are dead. Jan Zid, the shoemaker, is dead. All the women of Lidice have been shipped to Nazi concentration camps. Every child in Lidice—their fathers murdered, their mothers gone forever—have been sent to Nazi "educational institutions." Not satisfied with having choked every breath in the village, the Nazi hordes then reduced Lidice to rubble. "The township was leveled to the ground," announced the Germans, "and the name of the community extinguished."

Extinguished? In their cruel and inhuman way the Nazi marauders have immortalized the name of Lidice and the names of each and every one of its heroes who now lie silenced. Wherever and whenever free men continue to fight tyranny, they will remember the name and learn to say: Lead-eat-say. Lidice stands today not as a symbol of the power and might of the German terror but as a flaming sword around which all fighters for freedom will rally. The Czech people will never forget Lidice nor forgive what has taken place there. Fighting in the darkness of night from one end of their country to the other, the Czech people will not permit this outrage to discourage them. As long as there is one Czech left on earth he will carry on his lips and in his heart the word "Lidice."

This stumbling Nazi strategy of terror can have no other effect but to harden the will of the Czech people and all of the other peoples of the United Nations who are today determined to crush the Nazi terror. When the ultimate triumph of the United Nations has been achieved, Lidice will serve as a pattern for exterminating the wicked ideas with which the Nazi leaders have led the German people down the black road toward destruction.

—Statement by Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovakian Government in Exile.



ATTU, one of the Aleutian Islands which was recently occupied by the Japanese. This is a view of the village on the island.

Nazis Face Grave Man Power Problem

(Concluded from page 1)

is the outstanding bottleneck facing the Nazis. German man power has reached its limits and this may prove to be the decisive factor of the war. It is a fundamental factor which cannot be altered.

This finding is based on a careful survey of Germany's population resources, what she can draw from conquered and occupied areas, and her military necessities. It appears that in May, 1939, when the last industrial and occupational census was taken, Germany had over 18 million men between the ages of 18 and 45. Since then about two million have been added to the age group, making a total of 20 million for Germany's entire able-bodied man power reserve.

Before the outbreak of the war the German army numbered 1,300,000 men. This has now been increased to somewhere between eight and nine million. Casualties suffered on the Russian front—and unofficially admitted by the Germans—amount conservatively to 1,500,000. The total withdrawn from Germany's man power for the army thus figures at about 10,000,000—or half of her man power in the 18 to 45 age group.

How Germany Managed

Before the Russian campaign Germany was able—but only barely able—to handle her man power problem. She made out because her military campaigns proved so successful that it was necessary to use an army numbering into the millions for only about two months. It was possible for the German High Command to release large numbers of soldiers from active service for work in war plants and on the farms. This was done according to a smoothly working plan which saw the able-bodied German take his position at the front for several months of the year and at the work bench the other months.

Through such efficient use of her man power Germany was able to turn out war materials and keep ahead of the Army's needs. Shortages there were, in this or that material, but by and large Germany was in a sound enough position during the first 22 months of the war. Her losses of man power due to casualties in fighting during this period amounted to only 200,000. Her losses of materials and weapons were slight.

The campaign against Russia has brought a swift and dramatic change to this state of affairs. Germany's casualties are no longer slight; they amount to at least 1,500,000. For the first time since the beginning of the war Germany has suffered a heavy loss of war materials. "The winter campaign—with the German army on the defensive—has taken an extremely heavy toll," declares Dr. Sternberg. "For the first time Germany has had to face losses of war materials in excess of current production. As reserve supplies are drawn upon, Germany's ability to replace them and to continue military operations with the assurance that adequate reserves of war materials are available becomes more and more doubtful. Day by day, armament production becomes a more and more serious problem."

Germany can no longer afford to send her soldiers back into the fac-

tories on furloughs in order that they can produce instead of fight. Her armed forces are now needed on the long Russian front; they are also needed to watch the "invasion front" stretching from Norway to France, and to keep order in the occupied areas. In producing war materials Germany must now get along on half of her man power between 18 and 45.

The inescapable conclusion is that German production must decline unless the Nazis can find some way of

pied countries and from such still neutral countries as Sweden. It is estimated that over 2,000,000 foreign workers are now employed in Germany. There are doubts, however, that this number can be increased without impairing armament production elsewhere in Europe—which is also in Germany's service.

Finally, the Germans claim to have taken over 3,000,000 Russian prisoners. Up to now Germany has not put these men in war production for

natural resources and set them swiftly into production for the German war effort. These hopes were so firmly held that it was not until the sixth month of the Russian campaign that expectations were revised downward. Germany has been able to draw only about one billion dollars' worth of materials useful for war from occupied Russia.

One reason for this was that Germany did not succeed in carrying out her blitzkrieg tactics against Russia—advancing so rapidly as to capture territory undamaged. The Russians fought back every inch of the way and severe destruction was naturally the result. Moreover, the Russians, realizing that industry is as important as armies in modern warfare, carried out a complete "scorched earth" policy. Everything of value was destroyed in the path of the German invader.

These Russian tactics have deprived the Germans of the fruits of their victories. The farm lands of the Ukraine are not abloom with new crops this year. Industrial centers are so badly smashed that it will take a long time to get them back into production. German calculations in Russia have gone badly astray.

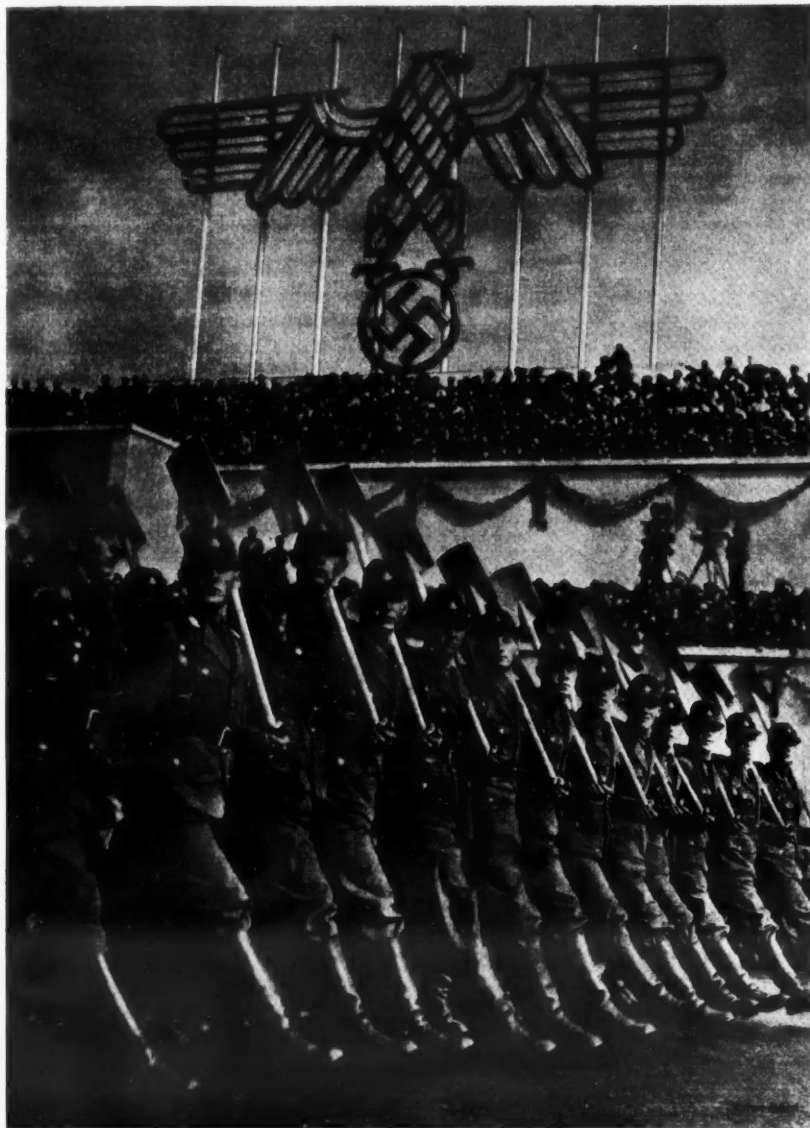
Occupied Europe

The Nazis have done better in occupied Europe, but even there the results are not up to expectations. During the second year of the war Germany was able to draw four billion dollars' worth of products from France, Norway, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania. But this is the limit beyond which it will hardly be possible to go because of shortages of raw materials and because of the uncertain labor supply.

The conquered peoples are contributing as little as possible to the Nazi cause. Tales of sabotage, slowdowns, riots, frequently enough filter through the censorship to reach the outside world. They tell the story of an unwilling labor force which is kept at work only by stern pressure—by fear of reprisals, by reduction of food allowances, and by other measures so well known to the Nazis. It is impossible to build a successful and growing production on a situation of this kind.

Thus Germany begins her second year of war against Russia under circumstances much less favorable than attended her initial offensive. During the months to come she will have to face the fact of a declining rate of production due to a critical shortage of man power. Over a long period this is a factor which must bring her defeat. It is one of the basic conditions which make it plain that Germany will win or lose in 1942.

In considering these encouraging facts we must not deceive ourselves into thinking that Germany will not be able to throw tremendous forces against Russia. We must bear in mind that in April, 1942, Germany had an estimated armed strength of 260 to 300 divisions, including 25 armored, 35 motorized divisions, four to eight air-borne divisions, and 50,000 parachute troops. If Germany has drained her man power it means that she expects to throw every ounce of strength into the war this year, making a mighty effort for victory.



WORKERS AND FIGHTERS the German soldiers have been in the past. But now the expanding needs of war keep soldiers in the Army, and the result is a severe drain on Germany's productive man power.

making up for the loss of man power engaged in war production. Dr. Sternberg estimates that the output of war materials this year will be 15 to 30 per cent under last year's.

This is likely to happen despite Germany's best efforts to find sources of labor elsewhere. She cannot draw much more from civilian industries for Germany's economy had been fully converted to war purposes before the war began, and the civilian industries which remain come under the class of the absolutely essential. Nor can the population groups outside of the 18 to 45 males furnish many more workers. All men and unmarried women up to 65 are already required to work. Some retired workers over 65 can be enlisted and certain withdrawals can be made from the force of 12,500,000 married women. But these cannot begin to make up for the able-bodied men who must be kept in the army.

Germany is trying desperately to obtain more workers from the occu-

pyed countries and from such still neutral countries as Sweden. It is estimated that over 2,000,000 foreign workers are now employed in Germany. There are doubts, however, that this number can be increased without impairing armament production elsewhere in Europe—which is also in Germany's service.

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A Grand Alliance Formed

(Concluded from page 1)

Both pledge themselves not to enter into any negotiations with the "Hitlerite government, or any other government in Germany that does not clearly renounce all aggressive intentions, and not to negotiate, or conclude, except by mutual consent, any armistice or peace treaty with Germany, or any other state associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe."

They agree to work together in formulating peace plans for Europe and to cooperate in policing Europe after the termination of hostilities until a peace program can be put into effect.

England and Russia "agree to work together in close and friendly collaboration after the reestablishment of peace, for the organization of security and economic prosperity in Europe. They will take into account the interests of the United Nations in these objects, and will act in accordance with two principles, of not seeking territorial aggrandizement for themselves, and of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states."

The treaty is to remain in effect for 20 years. While the question of the second front was not mentioned in the formal treaty, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who signed the treaty for Britain, explained to the House of Commons that "A full understanding was reached between the two parties with regard to the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942."

Economic Problems

In both London and Washington, considerable attention was devoted to the economic problems that are certain to be so acute during the postwar period. A new lend-lease agreement, discussed by Mr. Molotov while in Washington and signed by the Russian ambassador, Maxim Litvinoff, shortly after the foreign commissar's departure from the United States, provides for increased American aid to the Russians in their struggle against Hitler. The State Department referred to this agreement as "an additional link in the chain of solidarity being forged by the United Nations in their twofold task of prosecuting the war against aggression to a successful conclusion and of creating a new and better world."

One of the articles of the lend-lease agreement strongly emphasizes economic relations in the postwar

world. It calls for "the betterment of world-wide economic relations." As objectives to be striven for are "the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers."

For Future Stability

In other words, one of the principal achievements of Mr. Molotov on his recent visit was to lay the foundations for economic reconstruction during the postwar era. The Russians, the British and ourselves have agreed to work out formulas which will remove the economic problems which plagued the world following the First World War and which played no small part in bringing about the present conflict.

Perhaps of even greater importance will be the political consequences of the agreements made by Mr. Molotov. Without political harmony and mutual trust among the three leading allied powers there could be no solution of any postwar problems, economic or social. And Mr. Molotov's visits have gone a long way toward clearing the political atmosphere.

It is no secret that, even though the three nations have been allied in the war against Hitler, there has been a considerable amount of suspicion on all sides. The causes of the ill will have been deep-seated and of long standing. The Russians, on their part, have not trusted England and the United States because these nations, representing democracy and capitalism, have had systems of government and economies in conflict with those of Soviet Communism. Moscow has felt that the democracies secretly wished for the overthrow of its system of government and would cooperate only so long as Hitlerism remained the greater foe.

Following the First World War, the Western nations, including the United States, were reluctant to welcome Russia into the family of nations. The United States refused to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviets until 1933—16 years after the Russian Revolution.

While at times during the postwar period the British made gestures of



Wasn't that a dainty dish to set before a crook?

KIRBY IN N. Y. POST

friendship toward Russia, mistrust and suspicion governed most of their relations. At the time of the Munich agreement, signed a year before the outbreak of the present war, Russia was excluded from the negotiations. The fact that Russia was forced into isolation from European and world affairs was largely responsible for the suspicion which has prevailed.

Mutual Suspicion

On their part, the United States and Britain have distrusted Russia for the simple reason that they feared her as a possible menace to their own security. We have regarded Communism as a threat to our democracy and our system of free economic enterprise.

To make matters worse, the signing of the pact with Germany, on the eve of the Second World War, was regarded by England and the United States as an act of treachery, an act which made the war inevitable.

It was only when Germany attacked Russia last June that England and the United States made common cause with her. They realized that Russia's resistance was vital to their own protection, for so long as the Nazi hordes were engaged in deadly battle on the Eastern front they could not turn westward and destroy England and strike out against the United States. It was then that we agreed to send war supplies to Russia and that England pledged all possible support to the Soviets.

But until the recent agreements there were misgivings that the arrangements with Russia were temporary, that cooperation would not outlast the war, and that, in fact, once Germany was defeated, serious antagonisms would develop between ourselves and the Russians. By emphasizing the postwar period and by pledging full cooperation during the period of reconstruction, most of those doubts have been removed on both sides and the future can be contemplated with a feeling of greater security.

The Russians, on their part, have made concessions in signing the treaty of alliance with Britain. It is well known that they desired to restore their prewar frontiers at the

end of the conflict. This would have given them territories, such as Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, parts of Poland, Finland, and Rumania. Now Russia has agreed to forego these claims. In the treaty with England, Russia agrees to "act in accordance with two principles, of not seeking territorial aggrandizement for themselves, and of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states."

The benefits to accrue to Russia for relinquishing these claims are twofold. In the first place, England and the United States have agreed to establish a second front to relieve pressure from the Russian armies in the east. Secondly, Russia is assured a supply of much-needed war supplies from both the United States and Great Britain.

While the agreements with Russia are of historic importance for the future, the establishment of a super-British-American WPB is of far-reaching significance. This step will, in effect, pool the great war machines of the two nations into a single producing unit. It means that factories all over the United States and factories all over England will be co-ordinated to produce the type of war materials that are most vitally needed on the battle fronts throughout the world. What this will mean in actual practice is hard to determine, but the merging of the two great industrial machines will eliminate much of the inefficiency which has existed in the past. It is possible, for example, that American factories will concentrate on the construction of bombers, which can be flown to their destinations overseas, while the British will turn out the fighter planes, most of which must be shipped overseas.

Thus on a number of fronts, the United Nations are stripping for action. They are taking the preliminary steps essential to an ultimate victory over Hitler. On the political front, they have tightened their lines and agreed to work together to win the war and the peace. On the economic front, they are leaving no stone unturned in making ready for the crushing blows from both the first and the second fronts which will overwhelm the Axis.



ROOSEVELT AND MOLOTOFF confer, during the recent visit of the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs to the United States.

News and Comment

Nomura Goes Home

Japanese diplomats interned in this country since the outbreak of war are now on their way home. Among them is Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, who with Japan's special envoy, Saburo Kurusu, engaged in diplomatic conferences with our officials to the very last before the attack.

What Nomura will tell his government when he reaches Tokyo will scarcely be revealed. But the Japanese-born American journalist, C. H. Kawakami, who knows the ambassador well enough to make an appraisal, writes in the Washington Post:

Nomura's first duty upon his return will be to report to the Emperor and to Premier Tojo on America's reaction to the war and the progress of America's war effort. The picture he will draw of



Ex-envoy Nomura

American unity, determination, and fast-growing military might is one from which the Tokyo war clique will derive little comfort. Nomura personally will experience some secret satisfaction in being able to tell his government what America has accomplished during these six epic months. For, whether or not he had foreknowledge of the army-navy plan to attack the United States—and chances are that he did not—he had repeatedly warned Tokyo that a Japanese challenge would find America ready and eager to fight, and that in the end America's far superior economic strength would give her the victory.

Nomura's appraisal of this country's fighting power dates back to World War I, when he was naval attaché in Washington. Talking to the writer last summer, he remarked that he had never forgotten how American shipyards then began turning out vessels at a rate hitherto believed impossible, and he added that for Japan, even today, such feats were quite impossible. . . .

A Diversion

Oliver Lyttelton, whose position as British minister of production corresponds with Donald Nelson's post in this country, has been in the United States on official business in recent days. Out of his conferences with American officials have come important plans for gearing the total production of the two nations more closely together.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lyttelton took time last week to address our nation on a coast-to-coast broadcast. To launch his speech, he told this anecdote about Winston Churchill, illustrating how the war has become the sole thought in Great Britain:

There had been a heavy air raid on London. Our Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, was walking amongst the smoking ruins of some houses when an old woman came up and greeted him. He asked how she felt after this night of horror. She replied:

"Well, there's one thing about these air raids—they do take your mind off the war."

Keep 'em Rolling

It was quitting time for the day shift at an Oklahoma war plant. Most of the workmen lived in a large town 18 miles away, and their cars rolled out of the gates and toward home in an unending stream. After watching this procession, recently, R. H. Markham, roving correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*, wrote:

Practically every car contained four or five or six grimy, dust-covered, overalled men. Many of them had been at toil 10 heavy hours. They wearily leaned against one another in the old automobiles and before they had gone a mile from the site of the war plant hundreds were fast asleep. In car after car I noted that only the driver was awake.

The long line of war workers moved slowly, in the midst of thick clouds of yellow dust, and often stopped. It stopped that cars with flats might be maneuvered to the side of the narrow road and leave room for the others to pass. As I advanced slowly against this line of men preparing democracy's arsenal I counted 25 stranded cars. I observed little groups of tired men trying to put new patches on tubes already completely blotched with patches.

It was during the last week in May that I saw that dramatic procession. By next week those 25 flats may increase to 50; in the heat of midsummer they will mount to hundreds daily. And this is one of the most vital war projects in the world. The war plans of America depend on that line of workers and on others like it. . . .

If you should take a tire off a war bomber you would be considered a treasonable saboteur.

If you should use tires for pleasure, while that line of war toilers slows down for lack of tires, what should that be called?

King of Greece

When King George II of Greece visited the nation's capital recently, William Philip Simms recalled in his *Washington Daily News* column how the monarch had returned to the Greek throne after 12 years of exile. Although the political way had been paved for him to come back, in 1935, the King did not do so until a plebiscite showing 60 per cent or more of the people wanted him was taken.

The country was being ruled by Field Marshal Kondylis, and this, according to Mr. Simms, is what confronted the king when he got back:

When King George arrived at Piraeus, the port of Athens, on October 25, he was met by Marshal Kondylis.

"I've got things pretty well in hand," the Marshal said, in effect. "You sit on the throne and I'll run the country."

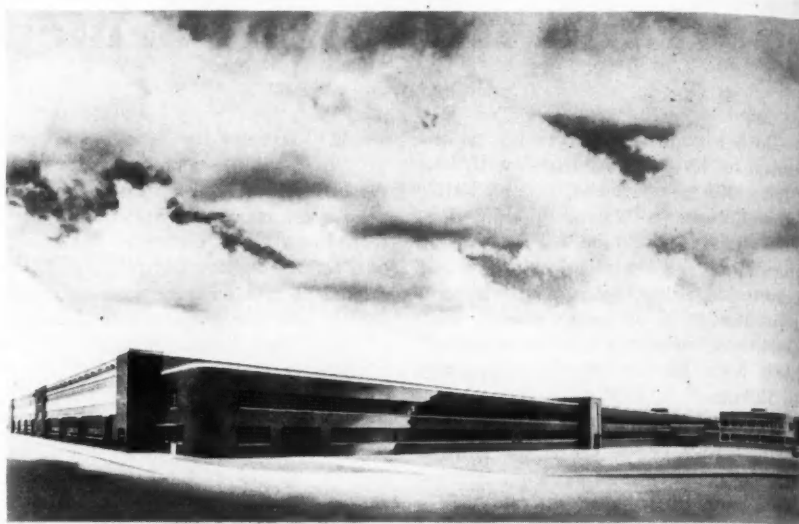
"Nothing doing," the King replied, in substance. "Greece is going to be run as a constitutional monarchy or I'll go back to London."

Within 24 hours of his arrival, therefore, the King had broken with the king-maker. He called for an amnesty for all political prisoners. He liberated the army and navy officers who had led the unsuccessful revolt started by Venizelos. He pardoned Venizelos himself and invited him to come home. He insisted that all parties be given their proper representation in the government—even the Communists.

"I shall be King of all the Hellenes," he openly proclaimed, "or I shall be King of none. I refuse to be the tool of any faction."



HARRIS AND EWING
King George of Greece



Henry Ford's Willow Run plant designed by Albert Kahn

Master Designer

Albert Kahn Builds War Plants

FORD'S Willow Run bomber plant, with 62 acres under a single roof, is one of the industrial marvels of the nation's war program. Production at Willow Run, however, had no more than made a good start when it was announced, a few days ago, that Chrysler has begun construction of the largest war plant in the world. When finished, it could hold the Willow Run plant, with room left over for two or three large automobile factories.

Not the least remarkable fact about these two giants of war production is that they were both designed by the same man. His name is Albert Kahn, and his genius for industrial architecture is known on six continents. Although his reputation was well rooted before the First World War and has flourished since, he has contributed almost unbelievable achievements in this war. No roster of heroes for the United Nations, in fact, is complete unless it lists Albert Kahn.

One accomplishment of his alone makes him worthy of that honor. Within 77 days of the time that he was ordered to start making plans, he saw through to completion an addition to the Glenn Martin airplane plant. That speed, on a project which is 300 feet wide and 700 feet long, with five acres of absolutely clear floor space, simply hastened the day when more planes would be ready to drop bombs on Tokyo and Berlin.

Kahn's ingenuity in the use of scarce materials, moreover, makes it possible to keep on building factories, such as the new Chrysler plant, without endangering the flow of war materials. Instead of the usual five to 12 pounds of steel per square foot of floor area, Kahn designed the Chrysler plant to get along with 2.7 pounds. The total saving of steel for the entire plant will be enough to build 14 destroyers or six 10,000-ton cargo ships.

Down through the years, Kahn has designed and supervised the construction of a large majority of the motor industry's factories and assembly plants, scores of plane factories and flying fields, docks, railroad stations, and office buildings. His plans, too, have gone into naval bases in Alaska, Hawaii, Midway Island, Honolulu, Puerto Rico, and Jacksonville, Florida. He was also given the commission to design all the 512 factories of the first Five Year Plan in Russia.

Where speed in construction has been uppermost, Kahn has furnished speed. Where unusual demands for

stringent economy have been made, Kahn has met them. But the outstanding contribution of his entire career—the achievement that will be most lasting—is that he has revolutionized industrial architecture. He has proved that factories can be attractive, even beautiful, with clean, simple lines. Workmen can thank him for doing the most to further the



Albert Kahn

construction of factories which are light and well ventilated. How much this trend has brought in the way of efficient, healthful, and pleasant working conditions simply cannot be measured.

It was Kahn, too, who pioneered in the construction of reinforced concrete buildings, thus doing away with the wooden floors, beams, and piers which once made so many factories dangerous firetraps. There was almost nothing in the way of designs, much less in engineering figures on the strength of concrete construction, to guide Kahn and his brothers, who were associated with him, in beginning this work. They even had to organize their own steel fabricating company to make the kind of metal supports that were needed.

Kahn, who is now 73, came to this country from Germany when he was 12 years old, the eldest of six children. In Detroit, where the family settled, the father peddled fruit and the mother ran a lunch counter. School was out of the question for young Albert, who did his bit by working as an office boy. Working by day and studying at night, he found that nothing interested him more than architecture. By the time he was 21, he had won a scholarship to study two years in Europe.

His experience in the field of major construction now stretches back over 39 years. In that time he has been the architect of two billion dollars' worth of structures, including 50 of the largest war plants. He keeps a staff of 500 busy in his headquarters at Detroit, while another 100 are out supervising construction of projects he has designed. Other architects have had just as much industry as he, and many have had more schooling. Few can rival Kahn, however, when it comes to imagination—and the courage to carry new ideas through to successful completion.